

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 4.—The Porte will dispatch troops to quell the disturbances at Monastir, Macedonia, where the Servians and Greeks have rebelled against the Turkish authority.

PALESTINE, Texas, May 5.—Vice-President Clark of the International and Great Northern railway has issued the following notice:

"On and after this date the International and Great Northern Railway and leased lines will be operated by the International and Great Northern Railway Company."

Heretofore the lines have been operated by the Missouri Pacific. The change is significant in view of the recent reports that the Great Northern road was about to pass into the hands of a receiver.

ROME, May 6.—The *Tribune* says, the Emperor of Brazil is seriously ill at Milan.

BERLIN, May 6.—It is stated that Prince Bismarck expressed to Carl Schurz his positive conviction that the peace of Europe should be maintained. The chancellor said he thought the reinstatement of Gen. Bogdanovich by the Russian government afforded no ground for apprehension. He was confident the Czar's word would prove more powerful than that of Gen. Ignatieff and his partisans. With regard to France, the chancellor said the disturbance of peace through any of Boulanger's adventures was out of the question. On this point he spoke with such emphasis that Schurz gathered that Prince Bismarck desired his views, which are so much at variance with those of the press, should be made known.

Schurz has gone to Hamburg. He will return here in June.

DUBLIN, May 6.—All the League branches of Limerick have condemned the papal rescript.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The *Times* will say tomorrow: The General Manager St. John of the Rock Island is back from his western tour. While he was at Denver at a meeting of the Chicago, Rock Island and Colorado road he was held for the purpose of taking action on an agreement between the Rock Island and the Rio Grande for trackage and terminal facilities between Denver and Colorado Springs. The matter had been previously decided upon and only needed his formal acceptance. There is no longer any question that the Rock Island is preparing to affiliate with the Denver and Rio Grande on the Pacific Coast business. It is understood that the contract already has been drawn up under this arrangement and will be signed after the completion of the Colorado Springs connection. The Rock Island has heretofore given all the Pacific Coast business to the Union Pacific and has worked against the Denver and Rio Grande, so that a complete change will be brought about by the new arrangement.

PARIS, May 6.—Municipal elections were held throughout France today. In Nantes twenty-four conservatives and nine republicans were returned, replacing twenty-four republicans and nine conservatives. In the Javel quarter of Paris Chauviere (revolutionary socialist) was elected.

LONDON, May 7.—Advices from Brisbane state that riotous anti-Chinese demonstrations have occurred there, in which several shops belonging to Chinamen were wrecked.

BERLIN, May 7.—A bulletin issued this morning says the Emperor's sleep was disturbed last night. The secretion of pus is more copious. The Emperor feels languid.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—A singular meeting took place Saturday at one of the wharves here. The steamer *Minnesota* delivered on the water side a large shipment of straw matting that left Hong Kong February 5th by steamer for London, where it was trans-shipped to Baltimore. She was met by a train of cars from Van Conner that discharged at the same time the same kind of cargo that had left China March 25th. This makes a difference of forty-eight days in favor of the transcontinental route.

DUBLIN, May 7.—The sentence dealt against James Kirby, the convicted murderer of Patrick Quirke, in November last was carried into effect today.

NORFOLK, Va., May 7.—The British steamer *Benison*, from Matanzas to Philadelphia, was towed in here in distress, and reports being in a collision yesterday.

CHICAGO, May 7.—A special from Wichita says: A strange atmospheric phenomenon was witnessed at Moize, west of this city. A storm cloud burst and extended over a space of five hundred yards wide and one mile in length.

BERLIN, May 7.—The Emperor has not yet arisen. He feels fatigued and has no appetite.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 7.—The supreme court this morning reversed Judge Noonan's decision upon the Sunday law. It is held that the city government of St. Louis never had any authority to grant permission for the sale of wine and beer on Sunday.

PARIS, May 7.—The *Journal des Debats* in an article in reference to the manifesto issued by the Patriotic League in which General Boulanger is styled the leader of the national party, demands that the league be suppressed.

PARIS, May 7.—A salient point of the preface of General Boulanger's book is the General's advocacy of the right of the army to have a voice in the question of peace or war.

NEW YORK, May 7.—Many people remained in Madison Square Garden

until daylight this morning, watching the pedestrians. A little after 10 o'clock Panchot began limping fearfully. He kept on the track until 4:40 a. m., when he retired permanently from the contest.

10 a. m.—Score: Littlewood, 68 miles; Cartwright, 65; Hughes 61; Moore 60; Herty 60; Golden 59; Hegeman 59; Day 59; Noremack 58; Conner 56; Sanders 55; Burns 55.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A petition for the rehearing of the Bell Telephone cases was filed in the Supreme Court today by counsel for the People's Telephone Company, who claim that Daniel Drawbaugh is the real inventor of the telephone. The decision will be announced next Monday. An application can be granted only on request of one of the three justices who concurred in Chief Justice Waite's opinion upholding the validity of Bell's claim.

EVILS OF THE TOILET.

Marion Harland on the Prevailing Fashions for Women.

ARE THE PRESENT STYLES OF DRESS BETTER OR WORSE THAN THOSE OF THE PAST?—THE QUESTION OF THE CORSET—HOW CORSETS SHOULD BE WORN—SOME TIMELY HINTS FOR WOMEN—THE BUSTLE CONDEMNED—AN ARRANGEMENT OF FRENCH-HEELED SHOES—THE DECOLLETTE DRESS THE TRADE-MARK OF THE VARIETY ACTRESS—A VIGOROUS ARTICLE BY A COMMON-SENSE WOMAN.

Editor Deseret News:

It would be curiously interesting to inquire what has modified the "evils" of our grandmothers' toilets into the tolerably sensible apparel worn by women in this year of 1888.

Perhaps the interminable crusade of newspaper and science journal essayists. Imagination staggers in the effort to picture the direful dearth of topics that would afflict these worthy philanthropists were the whole race of American women to put into practical operation their suggested dress reforms. If we were, simultaneously and dutifully to adopt divided skirts, broad heeled shoes, combination garments of sanitary flannel, loose waists with never an artificial bone or brace beneath them, short skirts, few in number, hung from the shoulders, and wide brimmed hats; if we were to eschew veils, gloves, jet trimming, and crepe, do all things which our censors enjoin and leave undone all they condemn, the occupation of hundreds of excellent bread-winners and paragraph makers would be gone.

Our girls is not so obdurate or vain as the penny-a-liners and would-be benefactors represent her. If one doubts that she has grown wiser with the world, let him coax her mother, or, better yet, her great-aunt, who was a belle in her youth, into a deceptive talk of the good old times—of the brave, simple days when people lived near nature's heart. The ingenious age in which she and her sisters used the bedpost as a belaying pin about which were wound their corset laces, lynch ligatures that did not give under the weight of the body strained upon their taut length until the waist was screwed and packed into proper shape and diameter. The humane old times when girls were inclined to become stout slept in their laced stays for months together, increasing the pressure heroically and daily. Now and then the lings adhered to the compressed ribs, or a heart literally broke in a ball room, but suffering and beauty were inalienable associates, and waists must taper, hips must be as though they had not been.

Among my most vivid childish recollections is that of rival belles, one of whom, in my admiring sight, spanned her waist with her joined hands, while the other triumphantly crossed her arms behind her back and later laced the fingers she brought around to the front of her girdle. Our girl may be a simpleton, but she has taken in, if only by absorption, a general idea of arterial circulation and lung action, and attempts no such suicidal enormities as the above.

Our grand-aunts had small feet. If they were not born with them they made them. Their fairy figures were balanced upon high heels no larger at the base than a silver dime, and set well toward the instep. While scant skirts were in vogue, few had the moral courage to make the innermost of these of flannel, and merino vests were unknown. On the night of Elizabeth Patterson's nuptials with Jerome Bonaparte, she wore but a single undergarment beneath her bridal robe. The hair was dragged painfully upward, tied fast, pomatumed, powdered, and pinned into a helmet over cushions that made the head ache; the pores of the skin were choked with pulverized starch, rice and chalk, sometimes with a substratum of tallow to make the powder stick!

And they were very much made up and made over, those foremothers of ours who smirk satulantly at us from tarnished picture-frames, stonily sweet, while we write and grimace at the dregs of the full cup of ills wrung out to us by the iron hand of heredity.

The average measure of a woman's waist has gained two inches in the last half century, say old dressmakers, and is still making room for the free play of the vital organs it encloses. We wear larger shoes and looser stays.

Let me state here distinctly that I do not enumerate these last-named appendages to the toilet as an evil *per se*. There are corsets and corsets and what were known as "bustk splits," broad strips of steel or brass slipped into castings in front of the stays. Everybody else was buttoned up in underwaists of linen or cotton, without any stiffening appliances whatsoever—just what the dress reformer insists upon now. It helps us hear the ills we have to recall the cruelty that made that date also that of the reign of the bustle and manifold petticoats. The strings and bands of these abraded the yielding flesh, the superincumbent dead weight of starched muslin filled the pockets of medical specialists, while buckram, whalebone, and stout hooks and eyes pressed dress corsages as deeply into ribs and bosom as did the old ladies' stays.

One word as to the theory that skirts of gown and petticoat—in fact, all dependent garments—should be supported by the shoulders, never by the hips. To prevent the straps affixed to them from slipping down upon the arms, they must be carried forward so far as to cross the breast, bringing the hanging weight upon the most sensitive part of a woman's body. If several underwaists take the place of straps, the form is made clumsy. A compactly-built, wiry woman may look well and do well without corsets; one whose bust is full and with whom the whole tendency is to make adipose tissue rapidly should, in my opinion, wear an easy corset for health's sake, no less than through a laudible desire not to be utterly figureless. She need not be small of waist—the Venus of Milo settled that point satisfactorily for us years ago—but she can and ought to be shapely. The pliant stitching of the corset and bones in back and front ward off undue pressure from spine and abdomen transferring it to the stanch, faithful hips, where it belongs.

The prevailing costume of our sex is far more rational after all the improvements effected by common-sense and science. The tight, skin-titting sleeves may be relaxed or discarded in another twelvemonth. At present they are a serious evil in divers ways—impeding circulation until numbness and itching almost defy the wearer's self-control. A graver because permanent disadvantage is that they hamper and, consequently, weaken the muscles. Our girl may not take pride in the development of her biceps, yet be reluctant to have the power of flexor and extensor taken from her. Another impediment to freedom of motion is the "tieback." It is ungraceful and troublesome, and reduces the elastic step of Camilla, the bound of Atalanta, to a hobble, endangers her life should she spring from a carriage or leap a flooded gutter. Closely allied to the inconvenience is the stuffed bustle that heats the spine in warm weather and keeps the wearer from leaning back in her chair. An ugly handmaiden of the bustle is the cage or system of "reeds" (usually made of metal) that support the *turnure* in every fashionable gown. They are as uncompromising and insistent as a cold gridiron to her who sits upon them, and by their sharp impingement upon the cords of the lower limbs cannot but bruise or otherwise injure them. The substitution of crinolines for these metal and misplaced ribs is a change devoutly to be desired.

"French heels" are a remnant of grand-motherly barbarism we should be ashamed to perpetuate. The foot is crammed into the tip of boot or slipper, the toes deformed beyond the redress of the "common-sense shoe," or even the sandal, should we adopt this Greek fashion along with the tight, hard clasp of hair at the back of the head—in a direct line with the nose—which expresses our notion of the classic antique in coiffure. Our girl may toddle or stalk or "teeter"—she cannot walk on a pair of conical pivots, nor do her foreshortened tracks on beach or road mislead Adolphus as to the number of her shoe. If she would make a bonfire of her high-heeled shoes, using her "sky-scraper" hat as kindling, there would be two evils the less to injure herself and scratch the cucule from the tempers of church and theatre-goers.

A serious sin against health is the ponderous gown, which tabulated statistics set down as varying from eight to forty pounds in weight. Papilla, dear child, will tell you piteously that it is built by Madame, and not by herself; furthermore, with Katharine,

"This doth fit the time,
And gentle women wear such gowns as these."

In her muslin peignoir Papilla just balances 117 pounds on the scale arm. In walking costume of tailor-made cloth and in dinner robe of baded, brocade the weight must be shifted to 140. In fullest dress she is most emphatically a beast of burden. Bridget, lugging a scuttle of coals to the third story or a basket of wet clothes into the drying yard, need not envy her young mistress, who has nothing to do but "stand around" at afternoon teas and evening receptions and "enjoy herself." Calculation of the consumption of cellular tissue in each case would reveal a big balance in favor of Bridget.

Very low-necked gowns that leave small room for the exercise of imagination in the beholder are hurtful to health and, moreover, to morals, inasmuch as the wearer, whether wittingly or innocently, offers her fair person as the butt of inconvenient comment. No pure, modest girl can afford to be spoken of lightly and disrespectfully. The necessity of taking the role of

sculptor's model or variety actress does not fall upon our daughter in the discharge of home and society duties. It may be true, as artists and poets assert, that Nature furnishes no more lovely bit of handiwork than a woman's figure; but there may be in this, as in other exhibitions, too much of a good thing. When Papilla draws the bold, admiring, and critical gaze of one class of men, and disgusts the right taste of another by semi-undity, she passes the bounds of maidenly propriety and steps down to the plane of those she (or Madame) imitates in her attire.

MARION HARLAND.

Teaching the Girls How to Sew.

A suitable piece of work to commence on is a pair of pillow cases, for in making this article the child learns to overhand, to hem, and to make button holes. Commence when she is fresh, soon after breakfast, having previously cut out two pairs of pillow cases, one pair for yourself and another pair for the little daughter. See that she is supplied with a little work box or basket, thimble, thread and needles. Begin by basting up a pair for her, then commence together, first starting hers.

She will take great pride in trying to have her work look as well as yours, but unless she is an unusually apt pupil her stitches will be long and uneven. If not neatly done advise her gently to pull out her work and begin again, or, better still, tell her you will take them out for her, letting her go and have a race with her dog or a ride on her tricycle. She will come in with a fresher, clearer head and a steadier hand than if scolded and made to take out the misplaced stitches. When she has finished the overhanding on both pillow cases baste the hems for her and start her at the hemming. Caution her to have her stitches even, but not too short, as (with beginners) very short stitches are apt to be crooked.

Keep your work along with hers. Above all things, try to keep up her interest, and when she comes to the button holes cut them for her, neatly overcasting the edges. Impress it upon her that she must be careful and take up very little of the goods, as it makes a much neater button hole; then have her fasten the ends strongly and evenly. Now let her sew on the buttons, and when she has finished fold and put away, and if she has done them well she will be a very happy little girl and you a very proud mother. She may be several days in making them; do not hurry her, and, above all things, do not become impatient with her, and tell her she shall finish them by a given time.

Next teach her to darn. Let her take a pair of her own stockings, the pair with the smallest holes, for large holes are so discouraging to a beginner. Tell her that in order to make a neat darn she must use a long, slender needle, and cotton not too coarse. It is best to darn over a china egg, going back and forth till the hole is covered, then cross the stitches, weaving in and out until the darn is as solid as the original material. Unless the girl learns the intricacies of darning when she is young, she is apt, when she is grown up to depend on "mamma" or, worse still, go with stockings unended, either of which is inexcusable.

For a worn or a torn place in a dress, of course, you would not darn as you would the heel of a stocking, but baste a piece of the goods underneath, then darn back and forth with dainty, tiny stitches, till the rent is repaired, then with a damp cloth laid over the darn, press with a warm flat iron.—*Annie Cud in Good Housekeeping.*

ADVANTAGES OF PAPER DOORS.—The paper doors now coming into use are claimed to possess the advantage over wood of neither shrinking, swelling, cracking nor warping. They are formed of two thick paper boards, stamped and moulded into panels, and glazed together with glue and potash, and then rolled through heavy rollers. After being covered with a waterproof coating, and then one that is fireproof, they are painted, varnished and hung in the usual way.—*Chicago Herald.*

A BARBAROUS COUNTRY.—First Footpad—I was readin' to-day about them there bigbugs in the City of Mexico; they're just rollin' in wealth. Let's go down there and try our luck.

Second Footpad—Guess you don't know much about that country. Them there Mexicans ain't half civilized.

"They ain't?"

"No, they aint; regular barbarians."

NEATLY TRAPPED.—Able Editor—Trapped a forger, eh? Good job. Write it up with a big display head. How did you catch him?

R-reporter—He called at the office this morning and introduced himself as a newspaper man.

"Yes."

"Then, after he got acquainted, he asked me to cash a check for \$50. I turned him over to the police."

A VALUABLE INVENTION.—"A new shoe lasting machine has been invented," said a machinist to his wife as he laid down his paper.

"Well, John, for gracios sake," replied the good woman, "get a half a dozen and let's try them on the children."

The Stake Library.

Last night an important and interesting meeting of the Salt Lake Stake Library Directors was held at the reading room.

President J. M. Whitaker read two letters which he had received from Hon. John T. Calne, at Washington, in which Mr. Calne spoke in high terms of praise of such a worthy institution being established for the benefit of the community. He stated he would do all he could to advance the Reading room. He had already sent something like a hundred books of different kinds, besides journals, periodicals, etc.

The President stated among other things that the board had met together under more favorable circumstances than at any previous time. There is an encouraging sentiment being expressed by many in the community regarding the library and the good it is accomplishing; besides which the financial condition is better than ever before.

The Librarian's report was accepted and ordered filed. A list of names of many prominent men was read, showing by the amount credited to each how they felt toward the institution. Among those who have liberally donated books the last month were Hon. F. D. Richards, C. R. Savage, the Pennsylvania Library and many others. During the past month many persons have visited the reading room.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. George W. Davis for his energy in gathering funds.

The different members of the board spoke encouragingly and some suggested advertising for books. Any one who has books to spare may have the privilege of placing them upon the shelves of the Library where they will aid in the promulgation of knowledge. Meeting adjourned for one month.

WM. O. LEE, Secretary.

A POINT OF ETIQUETTE.—An all out at elbows poet, by some freak of fortune came into possession of a \$5-bill. He called to a lad and said, "Johnny, take William and get it changed." "What do you mean by calling it 'William'?" inquired the wondrous lad. "Why, John," remarked the poet, "I am not sufficiently familiar with it to take the liberty of calling it a 'Bill'."

OBITUARY.

Samuel Stevens Neslen, son of R. F. and Eleanor Stevens Neslen, was born in the Twentieth Ward of Salt Lake City, May 4th, 1864; was blessed as an infant on the 6th day after his birth, was baptized a member of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in his eighth year; became a member of the Sabbath School in his Ward, also a member of the Mutual Improvement Association of the Ward; was ordained a Deacon in the Church, which ordination he honored, grew up to be a young man of most exemplary conduct, honest, truthful, virtuous, never entered a saloon nor indulged in any kind of intemperate habit, was remarkable for his unostentatious manners and peace-making desires. He was taken sick on Tuesday, April 24th, with typhoid, and ended his mortal career on Monday afternoon, April 30. His funeral services were held at his father's residence, with whom he had always lived, on Wednesday afternoon, May 2nd, Elder Levi W. Richards officiating. Elder O. V. Spencer offered the opening prayer. Bishop John Sharp, Elder C. B. Savage, Bishop T. J. Stevens (of Ogden), Elder George Romney and Deacon Charles J. Ross (on behalf of his quorum) made consoling remarks, all extolling the character of the deceased. The members of the Deacons' Quorum being all present, acted as pall bearers and preceded the funeral cortege with a very beautiful emblem. The services were concluded by Elder Reister Wright. The grave and remains were dedicated by Elder George Saville.

He has made his entrance upon the stage amid various scenes, played his part well (a good part) and made his exit, and bowed to God's will; the scene has changed with him. God bless him. Rest in peace.—[CON.]

DEATHS.

PALMER.—At Enterprise, Morgan County, April 10th, 1888, after twenty-four hours' illness, of neuralgia of the heart, Hattie (Harriet), daughter of Thomas and Louisa Palmer. Deceased was in her 19th year, and was a young lady of much promise.—[CON.]

NEWTON.—At 12:10 p. m. today, in the Tenth Ward, of scarlet fever, George B., son of Hyrum J. and Mary Jane Newton, aged 2 years, 4 months and 11 days. Funeral services at residence of parents, Seventh East Street, tomorrow (Sunday), at 10:30 a. m.

EPPELSON.—In Midway, April 29th, of rheumatism of the heart, after only two days' illness, Robert R. Eppelson, aged 21 years, 3 months and 8 days.

RICH.—At Taylorville, Salt Lake County, May 4th, of pneumonia, John B., son of Charles and Isabella Rich; aged 21 years, 6 months and 29 days.

WALLACE.—At Granger, Salt Lake County, Utah, on Wednesday, May 2nd, 1888, Harvey George, beloved son of Samuel D. and Martha Jeremy Wallace, aged 3 years, 1 month and 4 days.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then help they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and are for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we will free. Address: Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.